1.   Claim 21 is amended in response to the Examiner's objection.

2.   Claims 21 and 28 are rejected under 35 USC 102b as being anticipated by McIntosh.   The Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the rejection of these claims in view of the following comments distinguishing them over McIntosh.

Claim 21

The method recited in claim 21 includes a step of providing an exercise machine such as shown in FIG. 1 having force receiving members including an arm supporting member 177 and a leg supporting member 155 that move in closed paths and resisting means (120, 122, 124, 130 etc) for resisting movement of the force receiving members.   McIntosh, FIG. 10, shows an exercise machine.

Claim 21 further recites steps of displaying a first arrangement of performance data describing exercise performed while the resistance means is providing less than a threshold level of résistance to movement of the force receiving members and displaying a second arrangement of performance data describing exercise performed when the resistance means is providing more than the threshold level of resistance.   See for example, the applicant's FIG. 10.   First display arrangement 410 keeps track of exercise performed while resistance is above the threshold, and second display arrangement 420 keeps track of exercise performed while the resistance is below the threshold. As explained in the specification, this is highly beneficial because exercise at a high level of resistance is primarily strength training while exercise at a low level of resistance is primarily cardio training.   The two types of training are best represented by different of performance data, and the two arrangements give the user feedback as to how much strength and

how much cardio training he/she has received during the current exercise session.

The Examiner cites McIntosh (col. 23, lines 40 et seq.) as teaching the method of claim 21. According to col. 5, line 55 – col. 6, lines 21) of McIntosh, an exercise machine displays performance data indicating the velocity and force levels a user is exerting along with a stick figure representing the position of the user's joints. McIntosh (col. 6, lines 10-12) teaches, "If exercise falls outside certain selected parameters, the achieved figure may be arranged to blink … "Note that while McIntosh teaches to blink the stick figure to indicate performance level, McIntosh teaches to display only a <u>single arrangement</u> of performance data that describes exercise performed <u>at all resistance levels</u>.

Claim 21 is therefore patentable over McIntosh because McIntosh fails to teach or suggest displaying <u>two separate performance data display arrangements</u>, one describing exercise performed while resistance is above a threshold level, and the other describing exercise performed while resistance is below the threshold level.

Claim 28

Claim 28 depends on claim 21 and is patentable over McIntosh for similar reasons. Claim 28 is further patentable over McIntosh because it recites that the first and second performance data arrangements are alternately displayed depending on resistance level. McIntosh teaches to display only one set of performance data representing exercise performed at all resistance levels, and does not teach to alternate between two display arrangements depending on resistance level as recited in claim 28.

3. Claims 22-24 and 26-29 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over McIntosh. The Examiner is respectfully

requested to withdraw the rejection of these claims in view of the following comments distinguishing them over McIntosh

Claims 22-24 and 26-27

Claims 22-24 and 26-29 depend on claim 21 and are patentable over McIntosh for similar reasons.

Claim 28

Claim 28 is patentable over McIntosh for the reasons cited above in response to the rejection under 35 USC 102b.
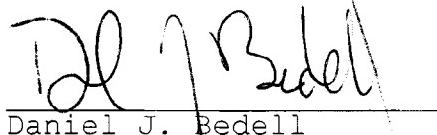
Claim 29

Claim 29 depends on claim 21 and is patentable over McIntosh for similar reasons. Clam 29 further recites that the first exercise performance data indicate a cumulative amount of exercise performed at less than the threshold resistance and that the second exercise performance data indicate a cumulative amount of exercise performed at greater than the threshold resistance level. The Examiner cites McIntosh col. 32, line 50 et seq. which teach that an exercise device can be programmed and that it can display its program and allow a user to change it. However, however claim 29 does not recite programming an exercise machine or displaying a program. Claim 29 recites displaying two different arrangements of cumulative performance data for two different types of exercise. Col. 32, lines 50 et seq. teaches nothing about displaying performance data. The Examiner also points to col. 6, line 3 et seq. as being relevant to claim 29, however this section of McIntosh teaches only to display a single arrangement of performance data and does not teach to provide two different arrangements of performance data for two different types of exercise as recited in claim 29.

4.   The Examiner has objected to claim 25 and 30 as being dependent on rejected base claims. The Examiner is respectfully

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requested to withdraw the rejection in view of the foregoing comments distinguishing the base claim over the cited prior art.

In view of the foregoing remarks it is believed the application is in condition for allowance. Notice of Allowance is therefore respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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